A man years sun country and, yesterday to the refere ducts meeting: You often hear that the reports of this meeting are detay great good in the country. It does not follow that you know all the good they are doing. This cannot be told. I live in the country and I cannot tell how much good they are doing around me. But they stir up to the country and they promote a spirit of mayer and so the miration of souls. It is a source of reduching to us to know how God blancook

four months in seven or eight states of the West, and I have met the reports of the Futton street pray-dy meetings everywhere. They exert a powerful in-fluence. Coming out of a church in a Western city De pring men mid to me\_"De yes ever go

Will you, when you return, sak the meeting to Ten I will. But will you promise to pray for

will," he answered.

fall you come to my room at such an hour to ing, and have a few momente of con-"I will," mid he, and sure enough the next sensing, at the appointed hour he was at my doer. "On," mid the poor young man as soon as he see in, "I have not alopt one moment during this

"Will you join with me if I pray for you!" " will," mid be.

Les us puny," and there, for one hour, we maked before God in prayer. When he arese from his kness, the rebuission no made, and the victory was gained. I left him filling, and I came here to ask you to remember th young man. Frager saked for a Young Man.—One arose and

Proper saled for a Young Man.—One arose and stood that a young man in the meeting yesterday, was in great distress of mind, and for him he saked

"Tes," said the leader," I never saw a man A young som by the door said: That young man he was in such distress and almost despair yea

mday, obtained joy and peace in believing in Jesus partnersy afternoon. Then, mid the first speaker, let us render thanks

Then, mid the first speaker, let us render thanks to God. And thanksgiving was offered for this example of the geodeses and the grace of God.

Frog for a Bissing on these Reports.—"We preach the grapel every day," said one of the public preachers, through the daily press, "and what is preaching the grapel? It is preaching what thrist has done; and we as really furnish the grapel when we tell what he does from day to day, in this ream, as they did who told what he did 1800 years ago. And if Paul could plant the seed, and it years in unit uitful until God give the in-rease, and it remain unfruitful until God give the increase, well may we suppose that it will be so after all our curving. We need prayer to follow these reports. Prayer is offered. I know it, but we need more; ad I doubt not all in the religious and the second he press who sympathize with this movement would my the same. Let us have more prayer, that this work may be blessed to the saving of souls and this daily geopal message may lead many to

THE PORTRY OF DEFINITION .- Among seme of the South Sea Islanders, the compound word for bone is benutrially expressive. It is is manaclain, or the sectioning thought—faith floating and happing its heed alofs above water, when all the waves and billows are going over—a sink-ingly beautiful definition. Such exactly is the "hope" of the Christian, so frequently spoken of, in the Word of Ged; not a feeble, wavering state of each said gloomy balance between certainty and doubt; but a finer and assured confidence of expensation, with its object well defined clearly set before is, and confidently grasped by the soul. Christians are called on to be children in the simplicity of their tope. Every one knows what a child's hope in. It simply the most assured and eager expectation, tildren know nothing of hope as a rentiment ad-lating of deads. Neither should God's child en,

THE REVIVAL IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

The veteran and beloved missionary, Rev.

CLARKE, writes to The British Messen-

The operation of the Spirit on the minds of the scale is rapicly spreading. It has exceeded to be borders of Hacover and St. James', forty ratios is length, and is widely spread over a large portion of this very extensive parish, which is forty miles in length, and for eight to eleven in width, and contains about 26,000 insbitants. Signs of spiritual life seem also to appear in this town; and of the 800 inhabitants, a few of the young are joining instantive unto the Lord. Sixteen persons have seem to be Lord. Sixteen persons have seem brought once more to serious consideration. At Newport, near to New Carmel, an order has been given by the master of one of the stores to his salesman there, to sell no more run; and in all the districts where the revival has head these toograps, the rum stores are nearly deserted. Any one knowing, as I do, the evil influences of these piness of evil resort, will rejoue in this phase of the great work going on among us."

At the John Street Prather Menting, through the Rev. E. L. Janes, pastor of the John Street Church, it was announced by a father that his daughter, for whom he had asked grayers a week ago, had found peace. Also, that a young man for whom prayers had been colicited two weeks since had been converted. It was stated by a Bible class teacher, that a few weeks since, when almost despairing of the conversion of any of the class, he had entreated grayers of the meeting in their behalf, and now fitteen of the number had obtained the pearl of great price!

Prayer for Colleges.—Let none of our

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Let none of our readers forget that the last Thursday in February is set apart by many cenominations in the land as a day of prayer for colleges. When they consider the number, character and prospective power and influence of the youth gathered within our halls of learning, and call to mind the blessings which have followed the prayers offered for our seminaries of learning in farmer years, they will surely need no exhortation to observe the day in a suitable man-

SIXTY FRANCE were given to Rev. A. A.
LOGO by a party of five American gentlemen,
whom he met on a steamer on the Danube, toward the promotion of the new Methodist\_mis-

best dedicated in San Francisco, creeted by two laboring men, at a cost of some \$1.600 for building and furniture, the lot being leased, at a by rate per month, for five years. The house is neat, and comfortably finished and

"THE WORLD'S WEEK OF PRAYER" IN CARROCANIA.—The "Week of Prayer" had a very wholesome and reviving effect in San Francisco. Much religious interest prevailed; frequent church and union meetings were held, and more conversions were reported. The average attendance in the Sabbath Schools is cow larger than ever before, notwithstanding this is the stay-at-home time of the year.

A May Worth Preaching to.—A clerical rother, who officiated at Camden last Sunday, informs us that he had among his hearers a man who had walked eleven miles that morning for the purpose of attending church, the thermembers being 25 degrees below zero. We commend this fact to the attention of many of our city people, who found it "too cold" to ventum down street to church.—Gospel Meaning the street of the cold of the street of the church.—Gospel Meaning the church is the street of the church in the street of the church in the street of the church is the street of the church in the street of the church is the street of the church in the street of the church is the street of t

THE MISSIONARY STATION at South Bornes Tax Missionary station at South Borneo has been abandoned. Seven missionaries have been murdered, every station, with its schools and churches, is plundered and burned, the native Christians persecuted and dispersed, and the society has leet £3,000. The mission, established in 1856, consisted in 1859 of 10 stations, under 11 missionaries, 435 members of the church, 1295 pupils, and 700 manumitted slaves.

1000 A SMALL PHOTOGRAPH OF A SOLDIER who accepting age was executed in Naples for an attempt on the life of the King, is now selling in goest sumbers throughout Italy. It is said that this portrait before the tyrant's fall haunted him like a supernatural presence, and was the most of his basty flight from Naples. It have more the neck of the Virgin when be had himse her shrine in the morning; when he attended Mass it fell from the pages of his missily at dinner it was folded in his naplain, and at alght on the pillows of his guarded could, the terrible picture was present to hands humber from his eyes.

IN A COMPACT REPRESENT MY MR. McCOWN and Masses FOSTER, at Warrensturgh, Mo., last week, McCown's father stepped forward and that Fosters deed, Father and son are in jail.

Wachington, Pob. 26.—The annual report of the Shutbechian Institution was received and or-ared to be printed.

Washington, Peb. 26.—The annual report of the Banthsonian Institution was received and evelered to be printed.

Mr. Thousen (N. J.) presented a petition in favor of the Caitymann resolutions.

Mr. Dians (U. J.) presented a resolution in favor of the burser ensemble on the printed in favor of the burser ensemble on the present of the burser ensemble on the present of the present of the favor of George Pearles, was taken up and passed. The joint resolution to repeal the resolution in favor of George Pearles on the amendment of the House.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Colorado was taken up.

Mr. GREN (Mo.) moved that the Sanate concurring the amendment of the House.

Agreed the year 20; nays 19.

The bill to organize the territory of Dacetal was taken up and passed.

The bill to organize the territory of Dacetal was taken up and passed.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses, on the amendment, placing a duty on ten and coffee.

The Pearlem (M. Y.) preserved the credentials of Instrume, Sanator elect, from the State of New York.

Mr. Larman (Cal.) then moved that the Senate screets to the House amendments to the Pear Route bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

The Senate preceded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance.

The amendment for the arrenal in Terms was

amendments proposed by the Committee was natice.

The amendment for the aronal in Texas was stricten out, on the ground that Texas had taken possession of the aronal.

Mr. Fre Ender (Mr.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Committee of Conference on the Committee of the was agreed to. So the bill stands caseed.

Commissee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, which was agreed to. So the bill stands passed.

A number of amendments were effered to the Army bill, most of which were disagreed to.

Mr. Baker (Oregon) offered an amendment appropriating \$60,000 for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, and argued in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Lank (Oregon) thought the amendment, clarming it was against the amendment, clarming it was against the rules of the Senate, and against the Omelitation. We might as well ask for money to protect travelers to Charleston, or along the avenue, in what is called the present "artificial crisis."

Mr. Baker raplied, saying that the Senator from Virginia, had a censitiational objection to everything. Don Quixote was not more ferocious in fighting against the windmill. Be thought if the Senator views prevailed, it might soon be necessary to have protection in going to Charleston.

Mr. Mason and that on the question of propriety, the Saustor from Oregon was evidently educated in a different school from himself. If the Constitution was to be derided when spoken of, then no Senator and those with whom he acts will soon make the government of irrespondible power. Seaten in ave alandoned, broken and violated the Constitution, and the Senator might rest assured that those who go to Charleston will take no protection of the government—they want no aid from this government.

government—they want no aid from this govern-ment—none!

The amendment was adopted—yeas 24, pays 17.
Mr. Jonnaus (Ark.) (flored an amendment to give a full set of the Congressional Globs to each Senator who has not received it.

The amendment was debated at some length, and disagreed to.

After further consideration the bill was reported to the Sanate. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. KELLOGO (Ill.) reas to present the petition of 220 voters of Limbis, praying the adoption of the peace propositions hereto/ore submitted by him-ters.

ic if.

Mr. Eccentres (Ohio) objected,
Mr. KELLOG was surprised that any one should
be unwilling to admit an expression of the people,
while we are being hurried into the calemities of
civil war and the disruption of the government is
threesened. thressened.

Mr. Davis (Ind.) presented a petition from that state, a gard by men of all parties, in favor of the CHITEKENERS PROPOSITIONS.

The Speaker presented the preceedings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Conventions.

lutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

Laid on the table.

The House took up the volunteer bill.

Mr: Hawano (Mica) resumed his remarks in favor of it, which he argued merely gave a construction to laws already in existence. It was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President, the means for performing his duty, and to point out the mode in which he should do it. They could not be released from this obligation. He repeated that the President should have the power to execute the Constitution in all its parts. The highest only of a government, which dates far anterior to all constitutions, is to preserve its existence.

Mr. Pavon (Va.) said it was the purpose of the dominant perty plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through the bill by the pressure of an irrepressible raise. As this was a foregone coclusion, he hoped it would pass at once, to the end that the people of Virginia and the Zouth may be aroused to the perile which mennes their destruction. He definantly oballenged them to as-

inary be aroused to the perile which meanor their destruction. He definately challenged them to assume the attitude of heatility corresponding to little bloody designed to control over the captured recognite the independence of the seconded state, nor to surreader the control over the captured forts. In short, they are resolved to permit the South no other alternative but submission or subliquation, in the event that the South declines to capturiate. Corridon by arms is their purpose and policy; who as bold as to country test the policy; of the dominant party, and the incoming administration is to carry alonghar and event into its control over the excellence of a scattern confederacy, the object is to chastice and subdue the second states.

But a to move boething—In fact it was a measure of fasticidal and civil war, clearly sgaint the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Curra (lowa) said Mr. Boxon, The Republicant of the Constitution of the class of this colleanse (Mr. Boxon, The Republicant and civil war, clearly sgaint the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Curra (lowa) said Mr. Boxon, The Republicant was a constitution of the colleanse of the class of the purpose of aroung Virginia and the Republicant which were accused of medicating correction, when were accused of medicating correction, when were accused of the desired colleanse in the bulk would speedily pass, for the purpose of aroung Virginia and the Buth. He did not though the bulk would speedily pass, for the purpose of aroung Virginia and the Ruth. He did not though the bulk would be more active. The bull now pending was for means of the Boxon, when the content is the bulk with do not make war on the southern states had an extended to the submit of the South, who mission of which would be mere active. The bull now pending was for means of define and for the skee of peace. He contended that the plus extended to add in the execution of the law, maintain even of the pending was for means of define and for the skee of peace and the prove

work it be felal to the bill, as the Schate would no have brue to set upon it. The motion prevaled, 100 against 76: Mr. Boyneavy, (Le. ) before vesting, said this was the most outrageous.bill ever introduced in Con-grer. Bluene on the head and shame on the mar-

odey.
The Speaker said the report of the Committee of Thing three had precedence.
Mr. Guow moved to postpone this subject till tomorrow, at one o'clock.
Mr. BERGHAM (Ohio) moved to postpone till Satur-The year and mays were ordered on Mr. Bong-

The yess and mays were ordered on Mr. Buschan's notion.

Mr. Hickman (Pa.) rose to the question before the House, and commenced speaking, when Mr. Bucktas (N. Y.) called him to order.

The latter was in turn called to order by the Resultiless side, and a spirited and hurried collequy occurred between Mesers. Hickman and Stoklas, who occupy different sides of the hall Excliments everywhere prevailed, Mr. Potten (Wis.) and others making a few remarks small the greatest possible confusion sadjealls to order.

The Speaker said, Mr. Hickman had risen to a point of order, and, required gentlemen to take sasts, as owing to the commetton they could not intelligently understand wit at was going on.

Mr. Hickman resuming, emphalically evalaimed be was not to be deterred from what he considered his duty by Mr. Sicklas's call to order. He would not be put down by words coming from such a mouth.

Mr. Sicklas as decidedly responded that the gen-

mouth

Mr Signian as decidedly responded that the gentieman should be put down by the rules of the
House. He had called him to order for conduct unbacening in debate.

Calls to order from the Republican side.

Join Coumann, (N Y.,) moved that the galleries
be cleared (Laughter) not that the galleries were
behaving badry, but he was unwilling they should
witness this disgraceful scene. (Renewed laughter)

behaving bad y, but he was unwilling they should winners this disgraceful some. (Renewed laughter) The collequy between Mesers. Highwan and Sights was renewed, during which the confusion broke out afresh.

Mr. Mokkan, (N. Y.) elevating his voice, inquired: "Have we not a Sergeant-at-Arms?"

Mr. Mokkan, (N. Y.) elevating his voice, inquired: "Have we not a Sergeant-at-Arms?"

Mr. Hokman, a refreshing quiet having been restored, explained what he had been aiming at, namely, to move a further amendment that the report of the Cemmittee of Thirty three be posponed till Monday, at elevan eclods. Diangreed to, 55 against 197.

The motion to postpone till Saturday, was negatived 65 against 199, and that to postpone till tomorrow likewise, 77 against 112. The report was now before the House.

Mr. Comme (Ohio) did not propose to discuss say of the questions involved. He was sure the debate had pecome wastroome and he did not suppose it possible there could be a change of the opinion of any gentleman. He desired to take up such measures without respect to their order, as they might be comelered viusl and of most importance, so that if gentlemen should tire with voting they could omit the committee.

Nearly one hour was consumed on points of order concerning what proposition should be first voted upon.

Mr. Washuvene (R.) insisted that there be a call of the Hause.

Mr. Potten (Wis) moved to adjourn.

of the House.

Mr. Potten (Wis ) moved to adjourn.

Mr. Starton (Ohio) said Mr. Potten could not make the motion, as he was not at his own seat, as required by the rules of the Mouse.

Mr. Potten replied, that remark was worthy of the gentium.

Much confusion enaued throughout the proceedings.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio), when his name was called,

Mr. Ashley (Obio), when his name was called, asked to be excused from voting, whereupon Mr. Potter demanded the yeas and hays. The Speaker said that no such metion could new be entertained.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to, only 53 voting in the affirmative.

After further dilatory proceedings, Messrs. Ashley and Washburse (Wis) severally moved to adjourn.

Mot cavried.

Mc. Washburs (Ill.) moved that when the House adjourn is be to Friday.

Mr. Harns (Md.) said, if to adjourn was simply to postpone this fight between the friends and foes of these measures until tomorrow, is would be better to go through with the fight now.

Mr. Washbursh (Ill.) replied that he had no disposition to fillbuster; he merely desired that his friends should have a vote on the several specific propositions, but of which they thought, from the course of Mr. Conwin, they were to be deprived.

Mr. Kulloso (Ill.) said he wanted a vete taken on

ived. Mr. Kulloss (Ill) raid he wanted a vete taken en e proposition submitted by himself. Several more unsuccessful mosions were made to Mr. Hickman's motion for a can of the Hickman's coming up.
Mr. Burnert, (Ky.) asked him whether he was filtbustering to prevent a vote.
Mr. Hickman replied, that he wanted to come to a vote, not only on all pending propositions, but on every proposition that can be presented. He wanted to put his negative on each and every one, so that the whole country mights see where he stood. He was willing to withdraw his motion, provided the propositions could be presented for vote without discussion.

at discussion.

Mr. Rust, (Ark.)—That's all we on this side

Mr. Rust, (AFE.)—That's all we on this side want.

Mosts Conwin, Washerne, (Ill.) Graw and others, engaged in conversation, with a view to compromise the difference.

Mr. Burnerr, (Ky.,) said he and his friends would not be bound by any agreement on the other side, but would insist on taking a vote, according to the propositions as they stand on the journals.

Mr. Comm moved to postpone the vote on the first resolution in the series reported by him as chairman of the Committee, in order to consider that proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Hicharan successively moved a call of the House, adjournment, &c., but they were all vited down. The question was stated as on Mr. BROWIN'S Int-

ion.

Mr. Burnerr demanded the year and news, savag that if the declaratory resolution as proposed,
a postponed, it would prevent a vote on the Carrresumm resolution. Toe Speaker did not seem to understand the mestion.

Mr. Haskin, (N. Y.) was satisfied that a vote could not be taken tonight, and moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. Conwin's motion was disgreed to, and without proceeding further, at 8 o'clock the House djourned.

A Hapefal View of the Cris's. The Washington correspondent of the Policielphia Press, thus writes of Mr. Lincoln's

telphia Press, thus writes of Mr Lincoln's arrival in Washington and its effect:

I have son more joyous faces this Sabhath morning than I have met in years. The friends of the Union, on the strests and in the briefs, we full of bloyant hope, and the conciles of the Union representation of the Union. The friends are interpolatingly east down Mr. Lincoln's arrival, like the return of Napoldon to Pars from Ella, has iffected a megical transge in the opinio s of politic ans. and the anticipations of the local equilibrium. During yesterday he ascended to be quided by none but the most patriotic and municatory feelings. Mr. Lincoln, within the less twenty-four hours, has realized the cames solicitude if these patrios for such a reconcillation as will asable them to bear up against their connics and the elemies of the country, including the constitutions for such a reconcillation and the elemies of the country, including the constitutions in the secoling states. He has also realized that the fabric of disunion in these states is melting away like an edifice of ice under the rays if a vernal sun, before the awakening beams of applied by missing beams of a capidly enlightened public sentiment, which from having beam misled, is now, reacting upon the would-be assessing of the Republic. What imappreciable results will flow from moderate and conservative action on the part of Mr. Lincolni! Tals senting it, which has been covered with gloom under the apprehension that he and his party would refuse to bear ken to the voice of the papile, will sow recover its enterprise; projectly holders, mechanics, trade in all its departments, our public buildings. Jike a patient rescued from destit, will be reaminated as by an inform of an ew life. And outside of Washington, how our countrywen will find supply need; enigration will be tempted hither from the Oil World cultury meanings that from the Oil World culture and lost so much. Revaules will be immediately energized oppital will rush out of its aiding places ecking for investment; rrival in Washington and its effect :

Ungrateful Children. Although the Charleston Mercury may be called, beyond all question, the father of the whole secession movement, yet when it presumes to criticize the acts of the Montgomery Congress, the correspondent of the Mobile Reg-

Congress, the correspondent of the Mobile Register turns upon it, thus:

No man who has more than the merest superficial knowledge of current politics, or who does not deliberately intend to mislead, will quote the Charleston Mercury as the leader or even the organ of the prevaiting sentiment of Bouth Carolina, much less the cotton states at large. Always discontented and gruphling, arrogant in some, if pant in judgement, intolerant of any opinion but its own, intensely self-sufficient and supercitious, I should indeed regret to be commoded to accept it as the exposent or type of South Carolina cheracter. The Mercury much be looked upon, not as the organ of all South Carolina politics, but as the organ of all South Carolina politics, but as the organ of all South Carolina politics, but as the organ of all South Carolina politics, but as the organ of all South Carolina constraints of thought. Vivacity of style and a lowest paradox, rather than a painstaking social and political philosophy, have been its marked characteristics.

The most stronger treachery that has yet been perpetrated in the flouth is that of Gen. Twisce, who was in command of the troops and fortificawho was in command of the troops and fortifications in Texas, and who has enjoyed the favors of
the National Government in an unusual degree.
Tw ece, it appears, has been for some time susperted by the War Department of infidelity and
treasonable purposes, and measures were on foot to
superreds him in the Texas division of the army.
Troops to supply the place of any that he might
have disposed to follow his example went out in
the Daniel Webster, some days since, and Colonal
Wattz, of Camp Verds, Texas, had been ordered
to relieve the traitorous General; but he must
have got wind of these intentions, and anticipated
his own transfer by a transfer of his command to
the seconionists. Rothing (says the Post.) in the
act of Berenict Arrotto, when he compired to
deliver the forts at West Point to the British army,
was more treacherous, vile and diagraceful than

was more treacherous, vile and diagraceful than this act of General Twices, Dispatches received in Washington by the Wal Department state that Twices had disreissed and disbanded his whole force in Texas, consisting of neerly 2,500 men, and left them unprovided with means of transportation. Several officers had started for home with nothing but their side arms. The Tribune Washington correspondent says that to deabt is entertained that Twices' course was the result of an understanding with JEFFERS ON DAVIS, and was superinduced mainly by the belief or knowledge that the troops in Texas were to be preferred away. He intended to deprive the Government of their use at this time. It is unfortuaste that he was not taken prisoner by some gal-lant and daring efficer, and consigned to the doom of a traitor. The miserable old man, who has irawn so much money from the National Treasury, is an "acquisition" to "the Southern Confederacy" which no true soldier will envy it the possession

The Times has another sensation report from its

The Times has another amention report from its Washington correspondent. He says:

Information is before the proper authorities tending to prove that an organized band of five hundred non have swern that Mr. LUNGOLE shall never sleep is the White House. A detertive who joined them, says the plan is as follows: The cuties band are to occupy a position as mear to the Fresilent, or languaration Bay, as they can obtain. One of their number, standing in the centre of them, is to shoot Mr. LUNGOLE with an air-gun, when the crowd of men around the assassin will so hide him as to render detection impossible. Mr. Lincoln's greatest danger is from the

runs" of the newspaper correspondents.

To guard against the possibility of the intrusion of improper persons at the Inauguration, the Captal Police will admit no strangers except ladies to the building, and no gentlemen except those having sards of admission from Senator Foor, Chairman

of the Committee on Preparations.

Senator Sawand has written a Cocument for the stisfaction of the Railway Companies, who feel agprieved at Mr. Lincola's course. He exonerates not excuse the city of Baltimore. He represents, as ar as it is wise to do so, the dangers that attended Lincoln's following the original programme, and thanks them for their admirable preparations by the safety and comfort of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Stward on Monday took the President elect 2 to the Senate, and introduced him to the Republi-

an Senators. He then proposed to do likewise to he D-mocrats, but ANDERW Jourson was the only outhern one who accepted. Virginia Mason pointedly declined. In the House there was more Democratic cordiality, but it came very slowly. The Government seems to have made more than me effort to get possession of the bullion fund in to New Orleans Mint. Postmaster General Kine, in the 19th inst., drew on Mr. Guinor, Assistant Pressurer of Louisiana, for three hundred thou-and dollars, but his draft, like that of Secretary Dix's, was dishonered. Mr. Gumor's reply says : "Your draft was not honored for the simple res-on that said bullon has been taken possession of by the state of Louisians, and will be retained for urther settlement with the United States, and to neet the habilities of that government, which have seen assumed by the state of Leuisians."

Dispatches to the Government report a large exconsisting of six companies from Galveston and Houston, and two from the interior, the object dewent of the United States troops being withdrawn. Jol. Fono, an old Ranger, commands the regiment. A strong pressure is making to induce Secretary four to accept the nomination for the Supreme Bench if BLACK is withdrawn. This is the only omination for that position which has the slight-

at chance of confirmation. It is presumed in army circles that Col. E. V. SUMNER will be promoted to the commission dis-tenered and abandoned by Gen. Twices. No officer n the service better deserves the distinction. Col. H. S. WEBB, who served in the Mexican war, brother to J. WATSON WESS, is in New Orsans, to offer the services of himself and four sons

the southern army. It is rumored that Secretaries Drx and Hour will pe retained in the Cabinet for a time under Mr.

LINCOLN. A strong pressure is being made on the Presi. ism elect by the parties who are opposed to any signstment of the present national difficulties. hey have not succeeded as yet in getting any disanot avowal of his policy. Being warned of the ate of Trier, Fillmore, Westers and ether compromisers, be easid that the warning was needless, as be understeed his position. He is anxious to aduers to his friends, i'ld redeem the pledges of his election; but he is greal'y bored by conflicting suggestions of his friends.

Murshal Bosquet. PIRRRE FRANCOIS JOSEPH BOSQUET, who died lately in Paris, entered the French army as a Lieutenant of artillery, and rose step by step to the rank of General and Marshal of France. He gained his reputation in twenty campaigns in Africa, and entered the Crimean war as a General of division, when his valor and sagacity endeared him to both the French and English armies. He fought desperately at the apture of the Malakoli, and at the Inkerman, his soldiers were excited to phrenzy at the daring of their chief, whose sabre strewed the ground with corpses. On his return to Paris, be was made Senator, Marshal of France, Kuight of the Bath (in England) and Knight of the Legion of Honor. He was rich, and he seemed resolved to drain the cup of pleasure to the dregs. The handsomest man in France, he exceled in everything but in virtue. He was the most reckless gambler, the greatest debauchee, and the bravest soldier in the army. His name was upon every tengue but his PIRRE FRANCOIS JOSEPH BOSQUET, who died bauchee, and the bravest soldier in the army. His name was upon every tengue; but his immorality at last caused his death wound. Detected by a young officer in a criminal intrigue with his wife, helpless and unarmed, the avenging sword was sheathed in his breast. At Bosquar's request the Emperor protected the young officer, who afterwards served with distinction in the Italian war. But the gay Marsbal lingered nine months, praying, it is said, for death, and described by all but the woman he wronged, who tended him to the last with a sister's care. At the age of 51 he died, and the empty honors of a public funeral were given to the temains of the hero and idel of the French army.

The Southern Confederacy and Mexico. The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile deertiser, in urging the appointment of Jour Ponsyrn as Minister to Mexico, speculates as

The future of the Confederate States of America The future of the Confederate States of America, whether for weal or for wos, will be determined by the success we meet with in our missions to Mexico, Central and South America. Only in that direction can we hope for a chance to expand, and without expansion southern slavery is doomed. England has her eyes upon those sections, in the hope of supplenting us by the sporedict eyestem of labor. We must take steps by the right men and measures to directmined the and all others who would destrey African slavery.

The World's Weight.

The World's Weight.

Mr. Ballex, the President of the London Astronomical Society, has been for six years weighing the world in different ways, and is now sure that he has obtained the specific gravity so nearly accurate that his figures cannot err more than 0,0058. He places it at 5,6747. The total weight of the world in gross tons of 2,240 pounds, according to his scales is (6,062-165,592,211,410,488,889), six thousand and sixty-two thrillions one hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-two billions, two hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine tons.

A MAN AND WIFE MET WITH a horrible ac-The World's Weight.

A MAN AND WIFE MET WITH a horrible ac-cident, while walking on the track near Peek-skill on Friday evening; the woman was caught by the cowcatcher and thrown isto ter-river, instantly killed, in trying to save her, the man was struck down, ene of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise mangled.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Mr. Monns (Ill.) of-fered a resolution that the Select Committee on the abstracted bonds be invested was full cower to examine witnesses as to whether WM H. Rossell, or any person for him has, directly or indirectly, paid money to any officer of the United States, or any other person, to assist him in obtaining con-tracts or allowances from the Government, or as-sist him in the transaction of business with the name.

tracts or allowances from the Government, or assist him in the transaction of business with the same.

Mr. Burkert (Ky) suggested in amendment that any person charged shall be so notified and have a right to execute wimeness. The proceedings should not be inquisitorial.

Mr. Morkis said there had been no inquisition, and he would have no objection to the smeadment if time could be allowed for such a course as that any gested.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Conference Committee, reported that the Shate had receded from the clause in the Tariff bill imposing a tax on the said coffee.

The first joint resolution vated on was the substitute of Messis. Burnot (Cal.) and Stour (Oregor), recommending the several states to call a convention of all the states in accordance with the Sh stitle of the Constitution.

While the roll was being called, Mr. Carren (N. Y.) said that he would vote for the proposition if it had come from the slave state.

Mr. Skrowick (N. Y.) believing that the Convention would result in the sholition of slavery in the southern state, he vated "aye."

Mr. Mallows (Ky.) voted "aye." for an entirely different reason, botheving that the Convention would result in healing the wounds of the nation.

Mr. Martin (Va.) voted "aye." but convention would result in the difficulties he would vote for a National Convention.

Mr. Esclusi (Ind.) said that if there was no better plan to acjust the difficulties he would vote for a National Convention.

Mr. Florikeck (Pa.) was opposed to ultra fanatical healitiesiem, and betteving the Currentware proposition was sufficient for the purposes of peace, voted "no."

The substitute was rejected, 74 against 109.

"no."
The substitute was rejected, 74 against 109.
Very much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and it was objected that strangers on the floor bended to increase the disorder.
The Speaker made repeated efforts to restore quiet.

quiet.

The first proposition of the committee was announced, with the pending amendments. It was a joint resolution declaratory of the duty to recognize all constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of the states as will secure these objects, etc. such action on the part of the states as will secure these objects, etc.

Mr. Killouzz, (Iod.,) moved to lay the pending propention, together with the pruding amend-ments, on the table.

Decided in the negative.

YEAS —Mesers. Alley, Beale, Buffington, Carey, Eliot, Farnaworth, Grow, Kilgore, Petter, Sadge-wick, Semes, Waldron, Washburne (Wis.), Wind-ham-14.

Yeas —Messrs. Alley, Beale, Buffington, Carry, Elios, Farnaworth, Grow, Kilgore, Petter, Badgewick, Benes, Waldrow, Washburne (Wis.), Windbarn 14.

Nava —175.

The question was announced to be on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. Kelloog (Iii.), as follows:
The resolution provides for amendments to the Constitution prohibiting alavery in the territories north of 36° 8". Congress to have no power over the subject south of shalline; whenever a territory shall contain a population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then representative ratio, it shall be admitted as a state, with or without elavery, as its constitution may provide; Congress shall have power in no manner to interfere with elavery in the states; Congress shall have full power to provide for the return of fugitive slaves; the foreign slave trade to be forever prohibited.

The Speaker said, in response to numbers of questions, that if Mr. Kr. Logo's proposition was agreed to, it would supersed a voic on the Critical of the present.

Mr. Kellogo informally sought to withdraw his for the present.

Mr. Kellogo's proposition was rejected, 33 sgaint 168.

Everal pewitemen explained as a reason why they yeted acause it.

Mr. Relloge's proposition was rejected, or gainst 108.

Sveral new'lemen explained as a reason why they voted against it, they wanted an opportunity to vote on Mr. Critenden's proposition as offered by Mr. Crimers (Va.)

The House proceeded to vote on the latter, and it was rejected, 80 sgalms 113.

The question recurred on the first resolution in the series reported from the committee above referred to.

the series reported from the committee above to ferred to.

Mr. Shreman (Ohlo) moved to lay it on the table.

Disagreed to—65 sgarnst 124.

Mr. McClebranano(fil) select that the communication on the Speaker's table from the President of the Prace Conference be taken up.

Mr. Warmanus (I !) and Vandavez objected.

Mr. Bhanch (N C) ineffectually cought to strike out the resolution that it is the duty of the federal government to enforce the federal laws, protect the federal property, and preserve the union of these states.

Mr. Brancon(Tenn) said he was for enforcing the laws but it would be imprudent and dangerous to liberty to do so sgainst the secoding states. The resolutions were adopted—136 against 53. They are as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontents among the southers precipe, and the growing healthy among them to the Pederal Government, are greatly to be repetited; are without any just came or not, any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies, and additional and more apec fic and effectual guarantees of their rights and interests as recognized by the Contilution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perjectity of the Union, should be promptly and the perjectity of the Union, should be promptly and the perjectity of the Union, should be promptly and the perjectity of the Union, should be promptly and the perjectity of the Union, should be promptly and the perjectity of the Union, should be promptly and the perjectity of the Union, and the perjectity of the Union, and the perjectity of the Union. Health of the Union of the Constitution of the

The joint resolution as amended as one instance of Mr. Cowers was rejected... 120 against 91...it has not received the necessary two thirds vote.

Mr. Kilaoun, (Ind) moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Bineman, (Ohio) moved to lay that metion on the table.

Mr. Hickman moved to adjourn till Friday—noton-ried.

Mich confusion ensued throughout the proceed-Mach contains assured taroughout the proceedings.

Mr. Penurs (Mo.) wished to know whether the Republicans were fillbustering to defeat the passage of the appropriation bills.

A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Surrman (Ohio) made an unsuccessful appeal to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bills, stating that those for the Army, Post Office, and for the payment of the Civil and Indian Department expenses, are yet to be acted upon.

The House, at 5 ocions adjourned.

The House, als o'cick adjourned.

The following is the vote on the Critiseden Comprensies resolutions, introduced by Mr. CLEMFirst — Mesers. Adrain, Anderson of Kantweky, Avery, Bart, Bare eth. Boccke, Boteler, Boulgay, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Hersone F. Curk, Clark, o' Missourt, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of M. Swuit, Greige of North Carolines, Davis of Indians, Dejanette, Dumaick, Eimundsen, Ergiah, Florence, Pocke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hemilton, Harris of Mryland, Harris of Virginia, Hairon, Holman, Howard of Obio, Hughes, Jankins, Kunkel, Latrabee, Leach of North Curolines, Leake, Legan, Maciay, Millorr, Mutin of Ohio, Mutin of Virginia, Mayazad, McClernand, McKenty, Millson, Medigomery, Morra, Morts of Linns of Nevon, Nobia, Nobil, Pyton, Pheles, Pryor, Quarles, Eigas, Robinson of Himole, Rusk, Bray, Charles, Millson, Maciay, Millson, Pheles, Pryor, Quarles, Eigas, Robinson of Himole, Rusk, Brayton, Barten, Altons of Most, Advich, Alley, Ashley, Bearts, Carey, Catrer, Case, Coburn, Clark B Cochrane, Clark, Conklin, Conway, Corwin, Cowode, Davis of Md. D. Swes, Dalano, Duell, Duus, Edgerton, Edwards, Elot, Ey, Exterdidge, Farnsworth, Feston, Ferry, Poster, Frank, Frenck, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Hernick, Hickman, Himman, Horse, House, House,

gab, Miclay, Mallory, Mirtin, (Ohio.) Murtin, (Va.) Maynard, McClenaund, McKenty, McKolght, McPherson, Millson, Montsonerry, Moore, Morchead, Morrell, Morris, (Pa.) Morris, (Ill., Nolson, No-lack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, lack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Peyton, Pheips, Porter, Pryor.

Naya—Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Biair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butenied, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburs, Conkling, Conway, Cooke, Davis, Dusi's, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenten, Ferry, Poster, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hutchine; Irvine, Kellogg, Michigan, Kilgere, Leach, Michigan, Lee, Longbocker, Loomis, Lovejry, Macaton, McKean, Morne, Perry, Pettik, Potter, Postle, E. R. Ryno'ds, Royer, Solgwick, Somes, Spinner, Stevers, Stewer, Pennyl, vania, Tappan, Tompkins, Taib, Vanierver, Vaa Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Welton Washburn, Mess. Washburn, Ill., Wells, Wilson, Woodruff.

The New Tariff. The Tariff Bill, after authorizing the issue Maloan for \$10.000.000, and prescribing the senditions on which it shall be made, provides that from the first of April next, in lieu of the futies heretefore collected upon marchiadice,

the following rates shall be levied :-Sec. 5 .- On raw and clayed sugars, not refine Bec. 5.—On raw and clayed sugars, not refused inres fourths, of a cent per lb.; on refined sugars le. per lb: on tinetured or colored sugars, and on ungar candy, 4c per lb. Syrups of sagar or consentrated so isses, or metado entered under any their name than syrup of sugar, or cooccurated molasses, shall be subject to forfaither. A duty of 2: per gal. is imposed on molasses, and upon confectionery 30 per cant, ad vilorem.

Sec. 6 - Relates to spirituous liquors ; the duty first proof brandy is \$1 per gallon; on fi proof spirits from other materials 400 per marrack and other beverages as rateful and schemasser, 50c, per gallon, and on bey ru n per gal. All imitations to be subject to the per gal. All imitations to be subject to the same any as the genuine articles which they represent.—
The duties on bottles that is in cases of not bead han one dozen bottles shall be at the rate of reading to bottled also and porter 15th per gal., and of the was land in bottles 15th per gal., and all approximately gluys bet enumerated, 35 1-3 per cent, ad valorous. Stepd.
On segars, valued at \$5 per theusand, 25th is ribe, over \$5 and under \$10, 40th per lb, and worth over \$10, 60th per lb, to backed in less. Specially per lb, to backed in less. Specially shall be per cent, and valorem and subject in the per cent, and valorem, and all other manufactured or unmanufactured to backed, 30 per cent, ad valorem.

Sec. 7.—Relates to irus, steel and coal. The juty levied on the various kinds of har iron is \$15. Sec. 7.—Relates to iron, steel and coal. The futy levied on the various kinds of bar iron \$3,5 per ton; railroad iron \$12 per ton; boiler plate iron \$30 per ton; ron iron wire less than gange No. 16, 75 a. ser one hundred libs., over No 16 and not over No. \$5, \$1500 per 100 lbs. and in addition 16 per cent advalorem; over No 25 wire gauge \$2 per 100 lbs and 15 per cent ad val.; on all other kinds of iron \$20 per ton. Second—Fig iron \$6 per ton; tailors and katters irons and sovers one cent per lb. on iron pipes 50 per 100 lbs.; butts and hingse 2c per lb; and to all other from castings 25 per cent ad val. Third—on old scraps iron \$20 per ton; cut nails and spikes le per lb; iron chains and advited \$125 per 100 lbs; hoard nails, rivets and boils 2c per lb; on blacksmiths hammers, and malleable iron castings 2c per lb; on house shoe nails 3½c per lb; railroad chairs and suits and washers \$25 per ton; on outstacks, brads and sories, less than 16 at to the lb. 2c per 1,000; over 16 oz, to the 1,000; 2c, per lb.; Fifth. On smooth sheet iron 2c, per lb; on other sheet iron thinner than 30 wire gauge, \$20 per bm; between \$0 and 25 wire gauge, \$20 per bm; and cleated the scraws by per cons. ad val. Sixth. On steel in bars, absets or wire valued at 7c per lb. or less, 1½c, per lb.; per lb.; steel worth from 7 to 11c, per lb. 2c, per lb.; all other kinds of steel 20 per lb. and on all other scraws by per cons. ad val. Sixth. On steel in bars, absets or wire valued at 7c per lb. or less, 1½c, per lb.; steel worth from 7 to 11c, per lb.; on steel wire between No. 16 wire gauge \$150 per lb., and 15 per cent. ad val.; conseed wire saught solo; and 15 per cent. ad val.; conseed wal.; less than No. 16 wire gauge \$150 per lb., and 15 per cent. ad val.; conseed wal. Sec. per liminations coal \$1 per ton : all other coals \$50c. per [4co., and 10 per pair, 6c. per pair, and coawing less than 20c. per pair, 6c. per pair, and coawing less than \$20c. per pair, 6c. per pair, and coawing less than \$20c. per pair, 6c. per pair, and coawi futy levied on the various kinds of bar ireu is \$15

Sec. S. Imposes a duty of ic, per lb. on the vious kinds of pig and bar lead, fit only to be r manufactured; on copper in bars or ingots, 2c. per ib; on sheet copper 2c. per ib; and 25 per cent. ac val. on articles made of copper.

BEC 2—on white lead and letharge 1% c. per ib.

SEC 2—on white lead and letharge 1½ c. per lb, on sugar of lead 3 c. per lb., on lineced, fl.x and rape seed oils 10 c. per gallon, on harces he and other coal oils 20 c. per gallon, on thereoe he and other coal oils 20 c. per gallon, on stallow 1c. per lb., on tallow candles 2 c. per lb, and on spermacett and wax 8 c. per lb., on other candles 4 c. per lb.; on spirits of turpentine 10 c. per gal., on opium \$1, per lo., on morphine \$1, per ounce.

SEC 10—on sait 6 c. per bushel, of 56 lbs., on honey 10 c. per lb., vinegar 6 c. per gal., mackers 32, per barrel, herrings \$1, per barrel, pickied salmon \$2, per barrel, herrings \$1, per barrel, pickied salmon \$3, per barrel, of Greign caught flat 50 c. per 100 lbs. Second, on beef and pork 1 c. per lb. on hamm and bacon, wo cense per lb., on eneces c. per lb., on wheat, 20 c. per lb., on rye and barrey. 16 c. per lb., on lard, 2 c. per lb., on rye and barrey.

pussel; on case, 10 c. per bushel; on posseces, 10 c per bushel; on cleaned rice, I c. par ib., os uncleaned rice or paddy, fifty cents per one hundred pounds on sago and sago flour, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; en fixzeed, sixteen sauts per bushel c fifty-two pounds; on heup and rapessed, in a cent per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on raw hides an skine of all kinds, five per cent. ed up! Sec 11 relates to spices and cried fruits: Capente pepper to pay \$5 1 or lb. on mac: and . usmege,

lice, per ib.; on plums, ic. per ib.; on currants, ic. per ib.; on figs, 3c. per ib.; on rateins in boxes and jars, 2c. per ib., and other kinds of raisins ic. per ib. Sec. 12. On wool and hair of the alpace goat and sec. 12. On wool and near or we appeal goes also either like aximals, valued at less than 18c. per lb., 5 per cent. ad val.; exceeding 15 cents per lb., and tet exceeding 24c. per lb., a duty of 3c. per lb.; and when worth over 24c. per lb., there shall be levied a tax of 9c. per lb.

and when worth over 2d.c. per lb., there shall be levied a tax of 9c. per lb.

3c. 15 relates to dry goods, carpatings and cil tloths. First, on Wilton, Tournesy, and Brussels sarpets worth \$1,25 per yard, the duty shall be 40c per lb.; rugs, most, screens and hassockes shall pay 10 per cens. ad val. Second, on cloths, shaws. &c., moste wholly or in part of wool, 12c per lb and 20 per cent. ad val.; on fannels 25 per cent. ad val.; and not sincle mode in part of sit or cotton, 30 per cent. ad val.; on hats of wool, 20 per cent. ad val.; on hats of wool, 20 per cent. ad val.; on on the per duty of sit or cotton, 30 per cent. ad val.; on ditto valued at over \$1 per 10 per lb and 25 per cent. ad val.; on credy hade woolen clething 12c per lb, and 25 per cent. ad val. Third—on delatines of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad val. Fourth—on ol cloths valued at less han 50c per square yard, 25 per cent. ad val. Fourth—on ol cloths valued at less han 50c per square yard, 25 per cent. ad val. Sec. 11—Re'ates to cotton goods, and levies dules rating from one to four cents per square yard on

Sec. 11.—Re'ates to cotton goods, and levies du-lies rating from one to four cents per square yard on sarious cotton goods. Second, on apool cotton inreads, 50 per cent. ad. val. Tourd, on shirts and frawers, worce and made of coven 25 per cent. ad. ral. Fourth, on brown lineus, damasks, ducks and handkerchiefs, valued as less than 30 cts. per square yard, 20 per cent. ad. val., and disto valued at over 30 cents per yard. 30 per cent. ad. val.; on huch threads, twine, and other manufactures of fax, 30 per cent. ad. val.

afactured herap; on tarred cables or cordage 2 %c. per lb; on yarns &c. per lb.; on yarns &c. per lb.; m cotten bagging, valued at less than 102, per square yard, 1%c. per la 1 on sail duck, 25 per cent id. val.; on unranufactured flax, \$15 per ton. Sec. 16. Relates to silks and velvess, 15 per cent.

square yard, 15 c. per 18 1 on sail duck, 26 per cent id. val.; on unramufactured flax, \$15 per cont. Sec. 16. Relates to silks and velvets. 18 per cent. id. val. is imposed on partially manufactured silk; in silks valued at less than \$1 per yard 20 per cent. id. val.; on ditto worth over \$1, 30 per cent. ad val.; on silk velvets valued under \$3 per cent. ad val.; on silk robous, braids fring a per cent ad val. and worth over \$3. 30 per cent ad val. on silk robous, braids fring a butlons and triumings, and all ether kinds of allks, 13 per cent ad val.

Sec. 17. Relates of 181. 12 cent-millions of allks, 13 per cent ad val.

Sec. 17. Relates of 181. 12 cent-millions of allks, 15 per cent ad val.

Sec. 18. The cent per square flat at one cent per square foot, above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 13 cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 25 per cent. ad val. cent per square \$0 to exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 25 per cent. ad val. cent. 25 per cent. ad val. cent. 26 cent. 27 cent. 28 cent. 27 cent. 28 cent. 28 cent. 28 cent. 29 cent. 28 cent. 28

ported to be manufactured and afterwards exported, ree of duty, provided that satisfactory bonds shall be given.

Bec. 28—Fixs the actual market value of the poods in the ports wherea they have been exported, and certified by the United States coursel, as the rates for ad valorem taxation under the act.

Bec. 32—Provides that the annual statistical tables relating to commerce shall be completed by the Register of the Treasury.

Bec. 31—Permits a drawback on foreign heap manufactured in the United States, deflucting 10 per cent of the sum for necessary exposes of the collectors.

Br. 22—Repeals all acts inconsistent with this, and relates to the prosecution of offenders under the led, and the remission of fines and penalties.

Br. 32—Provides that merchandies of the same material out of different values, shall be assessed for the whole invoice at the higness rates under the let. The word valued to be construed as meaning the market price of the goods at the principal bracket of the country wherever the importation is hade.

St. 34—Provides that merchandles on chip-board found to the United States, within different days there the passage of the act, and all gooss in public stores on the first of Aoril. 1851, shall by sy the same duties to which they were liable before the passage of the act.

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The Union Feeling in the South. The evidence accumulates that the disunion tonspirators in the seceding states have only ibtained a temporary success, by taking what s called a "snap judgment" upon the people. The southern journals now begin to express the agnest popular sentiment. Thus speaks the Corinth (Miss.) Advertiser, of the 9th inst .:

honest popular sentiment. Thus speaks the Corinth (Miss.) Advertiser, of the 9th inst.:

Recent developments point with unarring directions to the greatest struggis yet fouge the sweam the riends and comits of the American Union. Virginit. The mother of states and presid me, has, by an another of the greatest struggis yet fouge the sweam the riends and end will we have and the opinion. In the first preservation, and bear Tennesse will, we have at the opinion for the helion of all the Berder States, if the Prace Confedence as Washingern shall settle upon a plan of dijustan m. Tout that body will serve upon an imitational we have every resent the believe, thick till force upon the cotton states plan have secreded the prestion of mation. In constanting their probable action, we must consult their previous history ipon this point.

Been the Convention of this state, so unanimous in basing the orinance of secasion, voted down, by a large majority, a resolution against results. It is not believe the people, who in many cases were induced to present a such a resolution, it is certainly safe to assume that he resolution, it is certainly safe to assume that he resolution in the case of highly-rough sensation of dispatches, would refose to passinch a resolution in case under an assumption of the people, who in many cases were induced to vide or secasion cardinates under an assume that he were not disaminates, toould, by a large macrit, from vousion is decided to conscious were he disunionates of the opposition of the people to becasion, that they refused to refer the quaster mack for their approval. But Miss salppl—saving fouth Carolica and Florios—is the most of all the states now out committed in sentiment trainer of their eccession ordinance. If no other reason, interest, the great prompter of human soins, would force them to acquire on in this point, and the presence of the secession of the recession of the promother has so exampled to have or reconstruction is mally bowing of the presence of an independent of the sa

This is the view of an organ of public opin-on in the state from which the Southern conederacy has chosen its President.

A PEDESTRIAN EXPLOIT.—MT. E. P. Weston, of Boston, who wagered a walk from that the to Washington in ten consecutive days, on the election of Mr. Lincol z, strived at the Metropolism Hotel pesterday at 11:40 A. M. He left Baston in the 22d at 12:40, so that half his journey is accomplished an hour at least cheed of time. Considering that the distance performed was mostly through mud or mow, the job is much mere than half done. The entire distance is 470 miles. He travels attended by two men in a buggy, who have said to feel the journey muca move severely than the pedestrian. He has been attended also by trowds of an electrical time in his progress, and such has been to chorpitality of the people, that the five days' expenses of the three men and house have been but four dollars and a half. He left Jersey Cuy in the afternoon at five o'clock, at d expects to be in Washington on the evening of the 30 of March. His appetite is good, and he feels quite feels and unwearded, uses to stimulante, and steep about four hours out of twenty-four. He ex. cets to dente back to Buston after the inaugurances, having received invitations to halls on the route sufficient to eccupy his nimble legs all the way. A PEDESTRIAN EXPLOIT.-Mr. E. P. WES-